THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 18/7.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year, Invariably in Advance.

bix months, 75 cents. Ne subscription for less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New

Fork, will be at the risk of the sender, AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL THIRDER has many volunteer convassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own Sudges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only an receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the tabel on the last paper received, and specify any corcertious or changes they desire made in name or ad-

COERESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in repard to Grand Army, Penmetters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or mannperipts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any appecial date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON FORT OFFICE AS RECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 17, 1886.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE .- A spirited sketch by A. E. Glanville, of McMillan's Brigade, A. J. Smith's Corps, Cedar Falls, Jowa.

OAK GROVE .- An important Engagement during the Seven Days' battles before Richmand. By Maj. H. D. O'Bricn, 1st Minn.

* SIMPLE DAN"-A short story of the war. By Mrs. C. Brown, Londonderry, O.

THE BEST DAY'S WORK OF HISLIFE-An army officer's story of the Confederate Prison Pen.

SPOTTSYLVANIA .- A continuation Grant's Virginia campaign, by "Carleton," will appear next week.

GEN. WALKER'S ARTICLES.

FOUR INSTEAD OF ONE.

We have the pleasure of informing our | incivility. renders that Gen. Francis A. Walker has upon further reflection decided to give THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE four articles instead of one. These will be:

- 1. Summer at Fair Oaks.
- 2. Couch at Chancellorsville,
- 3. Hancock at Gettysburg. 4. Warren at Bristoe.

These will all be of unsurpassed interest and merit, as anything coming from Gen. Walker's pen must be.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The second volume of the Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant, published by Webster & On, is at length issued and ready for delivery. Many of our readers have been supplied with copies of volume one by THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, and we are prepared to furnish them volnune two upon the same terms. Volume two is a trifle larger than the first, and is bound in the same style. The press work and binding, however, of the second volume is rather better, owing to less haste in execution than in the first. The price of each in cloth is \$3.50, or \$7 for the two. We send either volume upon these terms postpaid to anyone desiring the

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

FAGOTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE.

This most exciting book of adventure is now offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TERRUNE. No soldier who reads this book can fail to be deeply interested, as the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly to the mind the days of '61-5.

WORLD'S CICLOPEDIA.

We have secured a new supply of this most excellent work, which is in itself a small library. It contains a wealth of information NATIONAL TELBUNE for one year for \$1.60.

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these reliable and handsome, stem-winding, nickel watches, which are manufactured expressly for us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Company of Connecticut. The price of the watch

and a year's subscription to the paper is \$3.50. Send for samples to aid you in cauvassing for THE RED ACORN. This most interesting and ably-written work, by John McElroy, is now having a very

USE and secure a copy. TABLE OF PENSION RATES.

exhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TEIB-

We have a carefully-prepared table of pension rates compiled from official sources, which be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

AN ARTIST'S MEMORIES.

teresting reminiscences by Mr. H. Balling, the 15 by 18 feet, showing Gen. Grant and 26 other Generals mounted, all made from life in 1864 to perform the work from the owner of the but is now on exhibition at a Safe Deposit.

THE NATIONAL PENSION COMMITTEE.

The evident need of doing at once all that could be done to aid in securing the passage of desired pension legislation induced Gen. Geo. S. Merrill, Chairman of the National Pension Committee, G.A.R., to convene the Committee here. For a week, now, he, Commander-in-Chief Burdett, Past Commanderin-Chief Kountz, Corporal Tanner and Comrade John C. Linehan have been in Washof the Committee-Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia-was detained at home by his duties as Inspector of the Soldiers' Orphans' by demagogs as the soldiers. Schools of Pennsylvania.

Since the Committee arrived here the members have labored zealously and we believe effectively to hasten the consummation tee on Invalid Pensions and the Speaker and leading members of the House, and presented to them the needs of the veterans, the general cion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household | wish for an effective measure of relief, and strong arguments in favor of the principal to do. features of Senate Bill No. 1886 and the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Ellsberry, of Ohio. They have urged, with all the earnestness they could command, that Congress be not allowed to adjourn without the passage of some general bill of the kind.

> Five better men for this purpose cannot be found in the United States. One and all they are men of prepossessing presence, and able to express their ideas in a way to arrest attention and carry conviction. In addition to their representative capacity as the authorized spokesmen for the 300,000 members of the G.A.R., they are men whose records and social position give dignity to

With one exception the Committee was well received, and given all the respect and attention that could be desired. As a rule those whom they approached expressed themselves as heartily in sympathy with the objects of the Committee's visit, and willing to do all that could be done to aid the desired legislation. Hon. John. G. Carlisle, Speaker of the Honse, and Col. C. C. Matson, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were particularly courteous, lect." and gave the Committee much encourage-

ment, as did other leading men of that body. The only exception was Mr. Wm. H. Morrison, who represents a district in Illinois. This gentleman took the occasion of the Committee's visit to him to be very boorish. He did not permit any explanation of the Committee's office or errand, would listen to no argument in behalf of the soldier, and terminated the interview with a most marked

The veterans of the country have reason to feel hopeful of the results of the Committee's visit. The arguments and representations have done much to convince all Congressmen of the expediency and justice of legislating at once to remove the country's broken-down defenders from the almshouses and place them in their own little homes.

"SOLDIERS AT AUCTION."

The leading article in a daily contemporary one day this week reads:

Are the ex-soldiers of the volunteer army of the United States for sale? Are they willing to put up their votes to be bid for by demagogs? Is the Grand Army of the Republic eager to exchange its honorable name for that of the Grand Army of Mendicants? It cannot be. Old soldiers would scorn the idea of selling their votes for money if the proposition were put to them in just that form, and we believe that a large majority of them will despise the shore. scheme to win their favor by making them parasites on the National Treasury.

Nor can Blair and Logan and Hawley claim to be the veteran's special friends because they advocate these wild schemes of spolintion. Gen. Grant was a soldier, the foremost soldier of the Union army, but Il years ago he vetoed a far less harmful pension bill than the one now before the House The bill for the equalization of bounties would have taken from the Treasury not more than \$200,-000;000 in all, but President Grant vetoed it for two of this thrilling book will find it to their ad- good reasons; He thought the condition of the navantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE | tional finances did not warrant the tremendous outlay, and he thought the chief beneficiaries would be, not the soldiers themselves, but the swarms of ravenous claim agents who had already bought up tens of thousands of claims and held them to collect

Are not both these objections good to-day? The enormous pension-grab that came before Congress four years later was more successful. Grant was no longer President. Hayes sat in the Execugave validity to that huge job of politicians hungry for votes known as the Arrears of Pensions. It passed and was signed on the assertions of Logan, Hawley and their military confreres that it "could not" call for the expenditure of more than \$40,-000,000. Well, what were the facts? They know, Not merely \$40,000,000 have been disbursed under it, but \$270,000,000, and still new payments are accumulating. And now Congress is discussing a proposal to pay the soldiers \$230,000,000 more.

What would Gen. Grant say to this? It would be assumed that the amount paid for pensions ought to diminish 20 years after a war ended, but now, although four-fifths of all the solwhich cannot be thoroughly realized until the diers who fought in the war are dead, and every book is inspected. It will be sent to any per- child of every soldier killed in war is of age, the ernment, son sending us a club of six new subscribers. list of pensioners increases in geometrical ratio. d will be sent in conjunction with THE The year after the war twenty millions were paid for pensions; next year the pension-roll will call for just about five times as much, and the next year twenty times as much if Senator Blair had his

> If soldiers' votes are to be so shamelessly bargained for, why should not the bucksters be compelled to foot the bills themselves? This is a specimen of the mean and ma-

lignant editorials now appearing in soldierhating papers, which fear that the veterans may be at last granted that which they richly earned, which was part of the contract when they collisted, and which humanity as well as justice demands shall be given them large sale, and the new edition will soon be now

The inspiration of such an editorial is not obscure nor remote. It is the gnashing of teeth by men who want the money in the Treasury expended for their own jobs, and shows the exact ratings for every grade of dis- not paid out in a way which gives no chance ability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will for "loot" or " boodle " to the hungry crowd of intriguers and jobbers. It emanates from the same canters of reform and economy, one Next week we shall publish some intensely in- of whose characteristic operations was expainter of the famous picture entitled "Grant | posed the other day, where the washing of and His Generals." This picture is a canvass the Treasury towels had been taken away from some two score of soldiers' widows who and 1865 by Mr. Balling, who had a commission made starvation wages at the work, and painting. The picture has for years been given to a big laundry firm at an aggregate

unnecessary "repairs" on an unnecessary building in West Virginia.

There is scarcely a single sentence in the above which does not convey an untruth,

either directly or indirectly. It is fatuous nonsense, as stupid as if insulting, to talk about soldiers " putting up their votes to be bid for by demagogs." There is no class that can be singled out among our citizens who are so well informed ington on this business. The other member | in regard to our Government, who are more earnest in upholding all that is good in it,

doing justice to the soldier are only carrying out what nearly every member of the present Congress from north of Mason and of such legislation as is urgently needed by Dixon's Line fervently promised to do when the disabled and suffering comrades of the he was a candidate for election. They are country. They have met the House Commit- only doing what nearly every convention-City, County, District, State, Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Labor and Temperance-has repeatedly declared, with all emphasis, that it was the duty of the country

At least two-thirds of the present House of Representatives went before the people on platforms which called for a repeal of the limitation to the arrears of pensions and for a just extension and liberalization of the pension laws. Within the next few weeks these men will be again before the people asking for election on platforms containing identical planks. The men whom the Post denounces as demagogs are the ones who regard the pre-election promises of themselves and their parties as assuming an obligation which calls for fulfillment.

The allusion to Gen. Grant was very unfortunate. There is no doubt that great man regarded his veto of the equalization of bounty bill as one of the mistakes of his civil administration, and had the opportunity been given him he would have expressed his regret for it as frankly as he did his sorrow for having ordered the disastrous charges at Vicksburg and Cold Harbor.

But what incredible stupidity can possess a man who talks about "ravenous claim agents who have already bought up tens of thousands of claims and held them to col-

The most ordinary information in regard to the laws of the land will make any one understand that this is simply impossible. No pension attorney can by any possibility have any other pecuniary interest in a claim than that represented by a very small fee.

No less absurd is it to say that four-fifths of those who fought the war through are now dead. There were about 2,250,000 who enlisted for three years. Of these about 400,000 died or were killed during the war. Probably an equal number has died since. This would leave about 1,000,000 still surviving. It is in the very nature of things away. that the pension list should increase now, and for the next few years. As the average age of the men who fought the war through was about 25 years, most of those who survive are in the neighborhood of their 50th year, a period of life when the shocks and strains of their youthful service are prone to manifest themselves in premature and total disability. It must be expected that the pension list will swell rapidly for the next few years, and then it will decrease with even greater rapidity, as the veterans hasten to join Grant, Thomas, Hancock, Meade, and their other gallant leaders on the farther

SENATE BILL NO. 1886.

It does not seem possible that there can be any argument made against the Government taking its disabled defenders from the County poorhouses which is worthy of the attention of reasonable men. The decency, to say nothing of the justice of this, is so apparent that it hardly requires thinking to be apparent. That there are broken-down veterans who are not in receipt of any allowance from the Government, and are compelled to depend upon local or private charity for the bread which maintains life in their bodies, tive chair, and his facile hand signed the bill and is a burning shame and a reproach to any Government which claims to be enlightened and just. No civilized Nation in the world permits such a thing as this. Every Government makes an allowance to those who served it faithfully for a specified length of time, and such services as the American soldiers rendered their Government during the long period over which the war extended would be recognized by any people as a sufficient claim upon the bounty of the Gov-

Senate bill No. 1886, and measures of similar nature proposed in the House, do nothing but what every right-thinking man and woman concedes should be done. It takes from the almshouses and infirmaries the men who wore the blue and carried a musket in troublous days; relieves the overburdened taxpayers of the community of their charge; sends them back to their own little homes, and places the burden of the maintenance where it properly belongs-upon the Government to whom they gave all that young, brave, patrietic, and self-sacrificing men could give. In spite of all the lying to the contrary, these bills do not increase taxes \$1, nor can they by any possibility do so. They will, on the other hand, reduce taxation, for that which is now drawn from the local treasuries will, by such enactments, be taken from the overflowing vaults of the United States Treasury. Whether a man be friendly to a soldier or not, he should favor this legislation on selfish grounds, be-

MANY complaints come to us from the

nity of burdens which, by right, should be

borne by the General Government.

On SUNDAY morning last the Bavarian monarch, Ludwig, ended by drowning a life as useless to himself as it was to his country. This unfortunate monarch some time ago lost control of even the meager intellectual faculties of which he was once the possessor, and acted in a manner which would soon have bankrupted his poor little country. His extraordinary capers have for months past been the subject of newspaper paragraphs, but still the Bavarians clung to this royal puppet with the utmost devotion, and it was and who are as little likely to be led astray only when his insanity became so pronounced that even their slavish fidelity The men in Congress who are advocating | could not longer hide from them the fact that he was unfit to be King that he was deposed, and his uncle Luitpold made regent. And now that poor Ludwig has died by a disease transmitted by his ancestors and aggravated by his own profligacy, the country has gone through the farce of

> A VERY general desire has long been felt for a feasible plan of life insurance that can be applied to the old soldiers. A large per cent. of the survivors of the war are barred from the benefits of life insurance on the ordinary plan, by reason of their varying degrees of disability, from disease or wounds. To meet this want, "The Grand Army of the Republic Beneficial Association of the United States" has been incorporated under the laws of Indiana. The limit of benefits is \$1,000, and this is paid by an assessment, graded according to the ages of members, made for each death. None but honorablydischarged soldiers and members of the Grand Army are admitted. We believe the Association to be worthy of confidence, and that it will meet the purposes for which it has been organized. The Secretary is Samuel E. Tilford, No. 5 Hubbard Block, Iudianapolis, Ind.

be nothing better than a drivelling idiot.

Luitpold will, however, be King in reality,

and Otto be King for revenue only.

THE address delivered at Wichita, Kan., on Memorial Day by Gov. John A. Martin, to the hearts of the listeners. In the course of his oration the Governor uttered the fol- | Columbia, where they found that about 2,000 |

lowing elequent passage: Country boys, some of them, they had grown up from infancy, surrounded by calm and gracious dreamed only of business or professional pursuits and of those triumphs and successes which, in civil ife, insure a quiet and prosperous old age. Suddenly the flash of a gun in Charleston Harbor startled the land like an electric shock, and in a moment all the currents of its life were changed. The air throbbed with the roll of drums and the blare of bugles; flags fluttered in the sky like shipwrecked rainbows, and for the first time in their lives millions of people realized what the old flag stood for. Men walked about with an unwonted flame in their eyes, and women, quick to comprehend the agony and bitter sacrifices of the years to some, and hiding in their hearts the never-lifting shadow of their fears, wept and prayed in the silence of their rooms that this cup might pass

THE article by Mr. Balling, the artist, who painted "Grant and his Generals," will be found on another page. It is a subject in which every old soldier will be interested. It is understood that the owner of the painting is willing to sell it if it can go to a suitable place. It would be a pity to have a painting of such great historic value leave Washington. It embraces the portraits of 27 of the Nation's heroes, who can never again be grouped on the same canvas. Of the group, 16 are already dead. The Government should own it, and place it in the Capitol or reserve it for a place in one of the grand alcoves of the new National Library building, where present and future generations may look upon it with the reverence the great leaders deserve.

THE Reunion of the Third Corps at Gettyshurg, July 2, will be one of the events of the year. The attendance will undoubtedly be immense from all parts of the country, and ample provision has been made for the accommodation of the guests. THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE will be on hand, having complete report of the proceedings.

Don't let the main argument be forgotten. Broken-down and destitute veterans must be supported by some one, and that some one should not be Township or County, but the United States, which had the benefit of their youthful strength, vigor and courage, and which definitely promised to care for those who were stricken down in its service.

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S bill to give the husband's services earned such a pension for her, that woman is the widow of the gallant Vermonter, who had all the courage of Ney. and the patriotism of William Tell.

MRS. MARY W. WESTCOTT, of Swanton, Neb., desires to announce to the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE that the publicaof her book, "Footfalls of Loyalty," has been delayed by the labor troubles in the West, but she expects to have it in the hands of the news companies during the Encamp-

THE new officials in the New York Custom-house are making a clean sweep of the old soldiers employed there. Almost every day comes the report of some faithful veteran being made to walk the plank that his place may be given some political heeler.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending June 5, 1886, was as follows: Original, 460; increase, 737; cause it will relieve him and his commure-issue, 137; restoration, 116; duplicate, 25; accrued, 12; Act of March 3, 1883, 5; Order April 3, 1884, 22; Act of March 3, 1885, 2; total, 1,516.

CAPT. A. J. HOLMES.

The Representative of the 10th Iowa District, Capt. A. J. Holmes, comes from that State so prolific in useful men-Ohio. He was born in Wayne County, March 2, 1842. When he was 11 years of age his parents removed to Palmyra, Wis., where his father, Dr. B. F. Holmes, continued in the practice of medicine till his death. Young Holmes was at college when the war broke out. While yet under age he enlisted, in 1862, in Co. D, 24th Wis. The regiment at once entered upon active service in the Army of the Cumberland. It bore a most honorable part in all the great battles of that army, beginning with Perryville and ending with Nashville.

Mr. Holmes was with his regiment in every ngagement until he was commissioned Second leutenant of Co. G, 37th Wis., in the Spring of 1864, when he was assigned, with his regiment, the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaigns against Richmond and Petersburg of that Summer under Grant until July 30, when he was captured crowning his brother Otto, knowing him to at the blowing up of the Mine and remained a



first taken to Libby Prison, but that stronghold being full to repletion he, with other risoners, was taken to Danville, Va. After being confined there for a considerable period they were removed to Columbia, S. C., and placed in the old Richland Prison, then under charge of Capt. Semmes, brother of Capt. Raphael Semmes of the pirate Alabama. The Union officers were taken out about the

middle of December-it was one of the most was a brilliant effort, and one that went right | severe Winters known in the South for yearsand removed to Asylum Camp, within the open inclosure of the Insane Asylum grounds, at other Union officers from Camp Sorghum had just preceded them. The senior arrivals had pre-empted all the "soft places," so that this latest arrival of "fresh fish" were in a large scenes and sounds; town boys, others, they had | part obliged to run up and down during the night on a little stretch of open ground to keep from freezing to death. Lieut. Holmes and Capt. Dicey, of the 1st Mich. Sharpshooters. shared between them the half of a ragged blanket which they negotiated from a rebel. It is hardly necessary to add that the strongest constitutions went down under this exposure. At length Sherman's army approached the ity of Columbia. It was determed that the prisoners must be removed. Lieut. Holmes and three other officers determined, if possible, to escape. To that end the night before the removal they proceeded to excavate a hole just large enough to hold the four, carrying the dirt away in their hats, so as not to attract the atteution of the guard A few barrack sheds had been torn down, and the lumber was so piled over them as not to prevent their working, yet affording apparently good concealment. The rebel searching parties, after repeated exlorations to fill the missing count, late in the lay discovered their hiding place. The other risoners, as well as every one else who expected to leave Columbia, were well on their way. Sherman's guns could be distinctly heard knocking for admission. A consultation was held, in which the question of shooting the squad of prisoners was discussed, but it was | came to be invested with such responsibility by at length decided in the negative, owing | Scott, chiefly to the efforts in their behalf of an officer had barely time to get out of the city on a train, those whom he had trusted. He felt suspicious which was one of the last to leave, joining their eral changes of base they were in March exlanged near Wilmington, N. C.

Lieut. Holmes's health during this time had ecome so wrecked that for some time it was loubtful whether he would recover, but a naturally strong constitution enabled him to overcome it. Shortly after reaching Annapolis he was given 30 days leave of absence, but returned to his command before half of the time had expired. On his exchange he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the Provost

Mr. Holmes had left his studies at Milton College, Wis., to enter the army. After he came out he studied law, and was admitted to work." the bar in Janesville, Wis. He afterward graduated at the University of Michigan. He mmenced the practice of law at Boone, Iowa, in 1868. He was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature in the Fall of 1881 for the two following years; was elected to the 48th Congress, made special arrangements for a full and and re-elected to the 49th. His popularity is shown by the fact that he received more than 8,000 majority. During all his service in Congress he has been a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and has been untiring in his efforts to secure justice to the soldiers. By word and vote in the committee and in the House he has shown himself a true and steadfast friend to his suffering comrades.

LIEUT. JAS. T. JOHNSTON.

James T. Johnston, Representative in the 49th Congress from the Eighth Indiana District, was born in Putnam County, Ind., Jan. 19, 1839. He received a common-school education; was reared on a farm and followed that occupation until 1861, at which time he began the study of aw. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in widow of Gen. Stannard a pension of \$100 a | Co. C. 6th Ind. Cav. In September, 1863, he month is a most meritorious measure. If was transferred to Co. A, 8th Tenn. Cav. and commissioned Second Lieutenant. He served there is a woman in the United States whose in that capacity until January, 1864, when he resigned on account of disability. He after



133d Ind., and was commissioned Lieutenant mediately elected Prosecuting Attorney of the | who sleep on Southern battleffelds." County, serving two years. He was elected a Representative to the State Legislature in 1868. from Parke County; was elected State Senator from the Counties of Parke and Vermillion in 1874, serving four years; and was elected to the present Congress, as a Republican, in 1884. He is a true friend of the soldiers. He has earnestly and eloquently advocated all measures in their interest.

COL DRAKE DE KAY.

Death of Another Well-Known Soldier.

Joseph Rodman Drake De Kay, a son of Comnodore George C. De Kay, and grandson of Jos. Rodman Drake, the poet, died last Thursday at Bloomingdale, Long Island, aged 50. He was familiarly and generally known as Col. Drake De Kay. When the war broke out he at once offered his services, and was the first volunteer | to the Confederacy while a prisoner of war. to receive a commission in the Regular Army. Gen. Winfield Scott, then in command, was an intimate friend of the family, and granted young De Kay a commission as Lieutenant in the 14th Regular Infantry. He served throughout the war, either with his regiment or on the staffs of Gens. Heintzelman, Mansfield, and Pope as an Aid-de-Camp. After the conclusion of his staff service he rejoined his regiment and served with it during the campaign beginning in the Wilderness and closing at Petersburg. He arrived at the latter place in command of his regiment, though badly wounded. He was twice brevetted for bravery in the field, and when he resigned at the end of the war held a Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army.

After the war he made a fortune of \$500,000 the Chrysolite Mine he lost not only all the of which, except a few thousand dollars, had | County. been paid, when under the severe mental strain he broke down. He was unmarried. Col. De Kay was well known among officers of the army, for when serving as Provest Marshal at Washington, in 1861, it was he who signed all the passes permitting people to go over Long Bridge. He, too, it was, who as Aid conveyed the orders from Gen. Pope to Gen. Fitz-John

Col. De Kay's peculiarity by which he was best known to the Army of the Potomac was a striking figure. Some of the attention that he his signature. It had as marked an individuality as that other marvelous autograph that appeared on the greenbacks-" F. E. Spinner." Col. De Kay used the coarest pen he could find, with a great quantity of ink. He would never | cal bully, who was somewhat the worse for Heptor, allow the use of blotting-paper on his signatures, but insisted on their being allowed to dry | bis appearance. Capt. Jack moved away, but the so that the lines might be as large and as black | bully followed him, and finally took hold of his

meeting at which the name of the road was changed to that of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City. Col. E. Z. C. Judson, familiarly known as "Ned funtline," is slowly recovering from a long and painfal illness at his beautiful "Engle's Nest," near

John H. Rollins, of Co. F. District Volunteers, has petitioned Congress to relieve him from disabilities growing out of his having sworn allegiance

Comrade Townsend Newton, known to every one in Toledo, O., and surrounding country as Tommy Newton, has written a stinging reply to some strictures in the New York Sun on the pension system, which we regret is too long for our columns, and its force and point would be impaired by any effort to condense it or make extracts from it. Comrade Newton has it printed, however, and we presume will be glad to send copies to whoever

Serg't Tim McCarthy, of Larned, is a candidate for Auditor of the State of Kansas, on the Republican ticket. Serg't McCarthy was born in Ireland; came to this country in 1851; enlisted in the 1st full commission as Captain, with a brevet of U.S. in 1854; was one of 200 sent to reinforce Fort Sumter in 1861, and fought in the Regular Division in the Army of the Potomac from the first Bull Runin mining enterprises. Owing to his faith in | until the surrender at Appomattor. He was Sergeant-Major of his regiment, and was discharged in money he had made, but much more, and from 1867. He went to Larned three years later, entered 1880 to the Fall of 1884 devoted his energies to | into politics, and has held a number of important the payment of his indebtedness of \$250,000, all | offices to the entire satisfaction of the people of his

Capt. Jack Crawford, the puet scout, has been in Washington for a few days looking after his interests. Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, has appointed him custodian of the abandoned Fort Gregory military reservation in New Mexico. Capt. Crawford, it is understood, will soon join Gen. Miles as chief of seouts to aid him in his campaign against the Apaches. He wears his hair long, sports a broad-brim sombrero, and is generally attracts is not pleasant, and though a peace-loving man, it does not do to presume too far upon his meekness of temper. The other day he was in the Bultimore & Ohio depot walting for a train. A loapproached him with some sneering comments on

Bead Quarters,

Military Department of - over the Bridges & author his By order of General Mansfield, Commanding ?

Drake De Kay

TURN OVER DO

as possible. It was a common thing to see | hair with the remark that "Almost any - fool passes and other documents lying all about the can wear long hair." In an instant Capt. Jack's table and floor of his office, spread out " to left fist shot out, caught the bully under the ear dry "-a process which required considerable with a force that sent his heels higher than his time on account of the amount of ink used. No head, and when he fell into the gutter all the fight matter how much of a hurry a person was in he | was taken out of him. always had to wait for that wonderful signature to dry. A writer in the Washington Post says:

"It was a July day of 1861 that I called on Gen. Scott, who then had an office on Four-anda-half street, for a pass to go over to Centerville to report the coming battle for a New York

"'Go up and ask De Kay,' said the aged

"I found the temporary headquarters in a building on Pennsylvania Avenue, just above Willard's, and inquired for the man I sought. 'I'm DeKay! What is it?' said a boy, showing his bright face at the window. I exhibited my credentials, told my need, and was soon quarters, signed 'Drake DeKay' in great sprawling letters two inches long, the name when I came back three days later mounted on | and is capable of doing. an artillery horse, and carrying a musket and four swords of various sizes. "Of late years I have known Col. DeKay

well in New York. I asked him once how he

"'Weil,' he said, 'here is how it was: The of the Military Institute at Columbia. They old man had just had his plans betrayed by of everybody. I went down from here on a comrades again at Charlotte, N. C. After sev- lark, expecting to return to my business at once. 'See here, Drake,' he said, 'write to your mother that I want you. I want to put somebody in that office whom I can trust and who doesn't know anybody-who wont show favors.

You go in there.' "'I was taken by the idea and I went. Yes, that signature that you speak of used to be considered evidence of "big head," but it wasn't. I wrote it that way for two reasons: First, so that it couldn't be counterfeited, for and continue in office a man who had given such it is almost impossible to imitate a colossal Marshal's Office, Georgetown, D. C. After Lee's hand; and, second, so that a horseman could Lawrence office. Additional reason for these hopes surrender, and late in the Summer of 1865, he hold it up to a picket and have it seen. It was was found in the fact that Gen. Merrill was the was mustered out of the service with his regi- useful. Those were hot and lively days in only Past Commander-in-Chief who was in the Washington, though, weren't they?' "DeKay was a handsome man. He died, it is said, of general paresis induced by over-

PERSONAL.

St. Louis calls forth from the St. Louis papers the warmest expressions of admiration for the old hero, and of regret that he is to separate from them. Certainly as graceful a tribute to his character as has ever appeared in any paper is contained in an editorial in the St. Louis Republican, a paper which during the war favored secession, and is now the organ of the men who were the secessionists of years ago. Some expressions from this editoral are as follows: "The stirring events of his long lifetime have developed him into one of the strongest characters in American history, and the house he is about to vacate in St. Louis will be pointed out hereafter as an historical landmark. The children of this generation will show it to their grandchildren, and if they have seen the leader of the March to the Sea, will tell of it with pride. The rugged simplicity of Gen. Sherman's character and his unbending will would have made him a remarkable man without fortuitous circumstances, and when such circumstances aided in his development he exerted a power over them so great and so marked that his worst detractors have never been | years past he has lived in Texas, on account of the able to charge him with being the creature of his gives its possessor power over events and fits him | age was 52. to be a leader of men where leadership involves command. His old-school Americanism lends itself to make him still more a striking figure in the eyes 1861; veteraned and served until Feb. 7, 1866. He of this generation, based as it is on the singular blending of the Democratic spirit of equality and the individual self-assertion which made Andrew Jackson at once a thorough Democrat and a thorough autocrat. Gen. Sherman is perhaps thor- He was buried with military honors by Ft. Doneloughly neither one or the other of these, though he may fairly be suspected of tendencies towards both by those who, knowing him as a military 5th Ohio Cav. in 1861 and was discharged in 1865. He commander, have seen him since his retirement trudging along in a civic procession in the ranks with his old soldiers, refusing to be anything more than their equal. * * * Gen. Sherman has lived to see the weakening of antagonism-the strengthening of admiration towards him. However little he may have changed

out suggesting infirmity, all eyes have turned upon him as the embodiment of so much that is interesting historically. The city was proud to claim him as in some sense a St. Louis institution, and in his absence it will be unwilling to concede that it has wholly given him up." The Herald, St. Joseph, Mo., speaks in very complimentary terms of the floral offering on Memorial and Quartermaster of the 149th Ind. He was Day of Mrs. C. P. Kingsbury, of Custer Relief

mustered out with this regiment in September, | Corps. It was eight feet high, and rested on a 1865. He resumed the study of the law, was basis two and a half feet square, and was composed admitted to the bar in March, 1866, and settled of the rarest and most beautiful flowers. It bore at Rockville, his present home. He was im- the inscription: "To our unknown dead, and those General and Mrs. Sheridan have gone to West

> Rear-Admiral Jouett has been detached from command of the North Atlantic Squadron and ordered to act as President of the Board of Inspection, with headquarters at Washington. Col. Ingersoll was elected President of the To-

Comrades all over the country have learned with a feeling of deep regret of the failure of the Republicans of the Pittsburg district to renominate that gallant old soldier, and indefatigable friend of soldiers, Gen. James S. Negley. This was not due to any dissatisfaction of the people of his district, but was brought about by the intrigues of a cabal, The feeling in Pittsburg in favor of Gen. Negley is very intense, and he has been strongly pressed to run as an independent candidate, but this be has refused to do. He says that he has only the kindliest feeling for the party which has so frequently honored him and which still continues to honor him, and while he feels a natural resentment at the fitted out with a pass to Gen. McDowell's head- elique which had purposes of its own to gain in defeating his nomination, he cannot allow this feeling to draw him into doing anything which will spanning the entire page. I think he signed redound to the injury of the party. This does the as 'Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp.' The pass General honor. His retirement from Congress will was thoroughly serviceable, for it not only took | be a great loss to the soldiers, for no one can reme to Bull Run, but it saved me from arrest | place him and do as effective work as he has done

The term of Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill, as Postmuster at Lawrence, Mass, expired last week, and his reappointment was urged with the greatest earnestness by three-fourths of the people of Lawrence, without regard to party. Almostevery important business interest in Lawrence was a unit in asking for his reappointment, and the number of letters sent in his behalf by prominent men has hardly been equaled in the history of the Post-Office Department. Gen. Merrill has deserved all this, for, besides being a genuinely courteous and kindly man, he has devoted himself to conducting the office in the most efficient manner, and has sacrificed every other interest to that of giving the people of Lawrence the most satisfactory kind of a post-office. There were sanguing hopes that the President and Postmaster-General Vilas would follow the precedent set by the reappointment of Postmuster Pearson of New York, creat satisfaction to all doing business with the Government employ. But these expectations were dosmed to disappointment, and last week Gen. Merrill was sent to join the daily swelling army of soldier-Postmasters whose heads are falling beneath Col. Vilas's industriously wielded ax. Mr. Patrick Murphy, who was appointed to succeed Merrill, was not in the army. There was a Demo-The approaching removal of Gen. Sherman from eratic soldier of excellent war and civil record who was a candidate for the place, but he does not seem to have had a show for appointment.

MUSTERED OUT.

RANSOM-On Wednesday last Miss C. L. Ransom, he artist, of Washington, received a telegram from Texas stating that her brother, Capt. Albert G. Ranon, had died that day. Capt. Ransom will be well emembered by the Ohio soldiers. He recruited, in Ashtabula County, a part of Battery E. (Edgarton's) 1st Obio L. A., and went to the field as its First Lieutenant. At Stone River Capt. Edgarton was captured with his guns and a large part of his men. Lieut, Ransom gathered those who escaped capture, and with them did gailant service till the ose of the battle. While leaping a ditch his horse ell and one of Lieut. Ransom's legs was severely jured. He did not leave the field till after the pattle was over. Then he went to the rear and lay upon his bed for weeks. As soon as he was able for luty he returned to the field, having in the meantime been promoted to Captain. He served with maked gallantry till the close of the war. His health was very much shattered, and for several favorable climate. He was a brave and capable friends will be pained to hear of his death. His

RICH.-Neison A. Rich, Co. G. 5th Vt., died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 3. Comrade Rich was born at Mendon, Vt., March 11, 1844; enlisted Aug. 22, was severely wounded in the right shoulder at Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1862, by a minie ball, and again in one of the battles in the Wilderness by a fragment of shell in the left arm. These wounds were the ultimate cause of his death, son Post, No. 236, of which he was a member. DUNNICAN .- At Blaine, Pottawatomie Co., Kan. May 28, P. T. Dunnican, aged 16. He enlisted in the was a member of Gen. Lyon Post, No. 2, G.A.R., of St. Louis, Mo. He was a good soldier, a respected

citizen, and a faithful comrade. SMITH.-Hiram Asa Smith died at Stamford, Conn., May 25, aged 46. He was a member of Co. D, 5th N. Y. Cav., and served fiithfully four years. He was wounded twice, and taken prisoner both times. He belonged to Hobbie Post, No. 23, G.A.R., in 20 years, not a year has passed without giving him more friends and fewer enemies. As he has walked the streets of St. Louis erect and vigorous, with gray hair which makes him venerable with-1865. He was a charter member of Galpin Post, No. 19, G.A.R., Department of New York. He died from diseases resulting from injuries and continued. service of three years and 11 months. The Fire Department, of which he was an exempt member, with Galpin Post, attended his funeral in a body, Higgins,-Henry W. Higgins died near Keystone Furnace, O., May 23, 1886, aged 49. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. H. 27th Ohio, and was mustered out July 7, 1865. He was promoted to Sergeant, serving with conspicuous fidelity. He was one of hree brothers and of seven brothers-in-law who performed faithful service for the Union. He was a devoted member of the M. E. Church, and held the office of steward for some years. His rema were laid to rest by his comrades of A. Marsh Post, No. 231, G.A.R., of which he was O. D. Convin.—At Allegan, Mich., May 24 Seth Colvin, aged 43. He was born in Cattarangus County, N.

Y., and when 20 years of age, in April, 1862, en-listed in Co. C. 147th N. Y. In December, 1863, he was discharged on account of disability, but re-covered and re-enlisted in the 187th Pa. October, 1864, serving in that regiment until the close of the war. The funeral took place under the auspices of C. J. Bassett Post, G.A.R.

GHLEFTE.-Hartson Gillette, of Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich., Co. G, 22d Mich., died April 7, aged ledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, at the same

stored in the Ordpance Museum in Washington, saving of \$25 a month. On the very day Hampton Soldiers' Home of the gardener NO ARMY MULE. Company's building, where it is an object of that this wonderful piece of retrenchment employed there, who is represented as being great historic interest. In the article the artist was heralded forth, a lot of unnecessary offi- a very much unreconstructed rebel, and The Army Mule met with another accident this week, but will appear next week Generals when securing studies for his work. cials were appointed to superintend some harsh in his treatment of the old veterans.